A mirl with show! about her head A boy with naked feet, I marked amid the changing thre Where want and wealth did most

And others, of God's children poor. In neat but plain attir No estin gowns for them-no gene Shot out their glesma of fire

Fair indies swept with silken train Along the paved way, And children robed in ratubow-hoes Made pictores bright, that day, But fairest picture of them all-

A boy, with gentle hand, A white-haired woman led along Amid that Sabbath band. Her step was tremplens and slow Her aged eyes were dim, But oh, her smile brought to my soul

Rest, like a encred hymn-As if those dimmed ever looked beyond This land of changing days, Saw sights, to our veiled eves theren

Which filled her soul with praise-With praise and rest, and sacred peace That lifted her above The glittering throng which swept along,

Into the land of love! That aged saint-that gentle boy Leading her on her way This picture—fairest of the fair, I saw, that holy day.

Origin of the Prussian Educational System.

The public school law of Massachusetts and the establishment of parochial schools in Scotland-insignificant events as they may seem beside the flaming biographies of Gustavas Adolphus and Oliver Crom-well—constitute the history of public education in the seventeenth century. Some thing of a legislative kind had been done in Sweden towards the same end, but we are not informed of the practical means adopted for its accomplishment. Swedish education was, till a recent date, chiefly domestic, the parents themselves discharging this highest of all duties towards their The State simply enjoined the duty, and established a simple test of its fulfilment. In 1684 Charles XI. enacted that no one should be confirmed without examination by the curate in reading, writing, and religious knowledge, and that no one should be married who had not been previously confirmed. The Marlboroughs Prince Engenes and Charles Twelfths did not allow Europe much time to think of social improvement during the first quarter of the eighteenth century. Christian parents were too busy killing each other to have much thought for the each other to have much thought for the at the foot of Morton street. This light education of their children. Christian is more powerful than anything of the kind kings were too eagre in circumventing each kings were too eagre in circumventing each other to find breathing space for so valgar on object as the civilization of their sub-

A decided, though not often recognised proof of the greatness of Frederick the Great's mind, was his power of dividing it between war and peace. He not only en-larged the boundaries of his paternal kingdom, but he promoted his internal pros-perity. It was his hand that sowed the seeds of the educational system which now constitutes not the least part of Prussia's glory among nations. His father, the drill-scream, and prepared the ground for him. In 1736, four years before Frederick ascent had prepared the ground for him. In 1736, four years before Frederick ascent had prepared the ground for him. In 1736, four years before Frederick ascent had prepared the ground for him. In 1736, four years before Frederick ascent had prepared the ground for him. In 1736, four years before Frederick ascent had prepared the ground for him. In 1736, four years before Frederick ascent had prepared the ground for him. In 1736, four years before Frederick ascent had prepared the ground for him. In 1736, four years before Frederick ascent had prepared the ground for him. In 1736, four years before Frederick ascent had prepared the ground for him. In 1736, four years before Frederick ascent had prepared the ground for him. In 1736, four years before Frederick ascent had prepared the ground for him. In 1736, four years before Frederick ascent had prepared the ground for him. In 1736, four years before Frederick ascent had prepared the ground for him. In 1736, four years before Frederick ascent had prepared the ground for him. In 1736, four years before Frederick ascent had prepared the ground for him. In 1736, four years before Frederick ascent had prepared the ground for him. In 1736, four years before Frederick ascent had prepared the ground for him. In 1736, four years before Frederick ascent had prepared the faces of the case of the case of the control with the story of the Montteur true, or to supply its missing links. Half a century hence, what will the French historian of the present Emperor be able to do except to follow the pages of the Montteur There he will find abundance of materials, and elsewhere he will find abundance of materials, and constitutes not the least part of Prassia's glory among nations. His father, the drillwith a good school. For the establishment of a scheme embodying these two doctrines portions of the Church revenues all danger of collisions; and in port it were appropriated. But nothing more seems to have been done in 1736. Local machinery was not provided for the execution of the scheme, nor was local cooperations of the scheme, nor was local cooperations. tion of the scheme, nor was local cooperation invited. Like the English of a century later, it was a tentative system, and it erred in the same direction-through over-

In a few years it had to be remodeled. and the task was undertaken by Frederick The conquest of Silesia in 1741 supplied him with a wide enough field for ed it from the Hapsburgs, was nearly destitute of schools, and the only chance the children had of obtaining the children had obtained the children had obtained the children had obtained the children had obtained the children had of obtaining the elements of education was when the village fiddler combined a little pedagogy with his musical avocations. The ordinance of 1736, requi-ring a school to be established in every commune, was extended to Silesia, but in an improved form. Frederick may have discovered the omission of local agency in his father's scheme, and the necessity of supplying it. Silesia was one of the most feudal of feudal countries, and the lower had to include among the duties of his su-zerainty that of educating his vassals. He was made responsible for the maintenance of a good school and the provision of a competent subsistence for the school-master. But he had not the whole burden to bear, as his tenant had to make a joint

Having made a beginning, Frederick pros-ecuted his scheme with characteristic en-ergy, and the public education of Prussia was steadily progressive throughout the remainder of his long reign. He employ-ed an agent, Felbirger, to travel through ope inspecting the most celebrated ols and systems of education then in vegue. For twenty years the royal philos-opher watched the progress of his pedag-ogues, and matured in his mind the scheme which was to be the basis of national edu-cation, not only in Prussia, but throughout greater part of the Continent. In 17all the minutize of education, and prescribes a method for each. The training of teachers, the regular inspection of schools, and a graduated scale of saministration, beginning at Berlin and ending at the remotest commune, were all set forth in the ordinance. The school tax which had been found successful in Silesia, was extended to the whole kingdom, both landlords and tenants being made liable to it. All children were to have it reised for them by collections in charch.

Since it is placed in close proximity to the tube, and made to revolve upon its axis. A narrow circle of heated ghas is thus formed, which being damped immediately afterwards causes the glass to divide with extreme beatness at the part thus heated. The operation is more rapid and effectual, it is stated, than by any other means hither to employed for this purpose.

The order of succession to the Turkish throne is likely to be reversed, in consequence of the presumptive heir being involved in a plot to dethrone the Sultan.

A was of extermination is going on between the colonists and national matter. 63 a new royal ordinance was promulgated, much more elaborate and complete than

School districts were proclaimed, and each had a superintendent placed over it, whose duty it was to hold a general examination of the schools once a year and report upon them to the Royal Domain Office in Berlin. The King had also discovered that competent teachers were quite as scarce as good schoolhouses, and that they would require using no less that their pupils. For that end he estab-lished two model schools at Breslan and Glatz, at which all candidates for the pedagogic office had to obtain their credentials. At first the professors were rather a Board of Examiners than independent teachers, but gradually a collegiate curri-culum was established, such as now pre-vails in the normal schools of Eugland. Frederick concludes his ordinance with a homily on education, in which he recommends his teachers to give plain instruc-tion on subjects applicable to the ordinary concerns of life; not merely to load the memory of their scholars with words, but to make things intelligible to their under-

Rather strange that a follower of Voltaire should have dictated a scheme of popular education to Protestant Germany, and not only to Germany, but to more than one foreign stronghold of Protes-tantism. There is historical as well as intrinsic evidence to prove that this scheme had great influence in America. The Americans were at a very early period made acquainted with it through President Adams, who published an account of the Prussian schools while he was American Minister at Berlin. The State Legislatures, in adopting Frederick's principle of localization, encouraged it by practical assistance. They not only ordained that every township should possess a school, but they appropriated certain portions of the General Revenue to subsidizing them. Congress ratified the doctrine, and enforced it by example as well as by precept. By an Act of 1787, for the disposition of the public lands it was ordered that one section in each township should be set apart for common schools. In the Western States this proportion is generally exceeded, a thirty sixth of all the public lands being devoted to school endowments. Beneath the flare and tinsel of what is commonly called history we find in the then insignificant principle of education a bond of anion between two countries diametrically oppposed to each other in almost everything else. Nor does it lessen our surprise to trace in their subsequent career the most remarkable progress ever achieved by any nation. But much as they have changed materially, their free school system remains almost the same. Many new grounds of pride as they now possess, both Americans and Prussians still glory in their national education as one of the greatest causes of their prosper

THE BERLIOZ ELECTRIC LIGHT.-The marvel of the town just now is an electric light, which is displayed every night from the French steamer St. Laurent, of the General Transatlantique Company's line, ever before shown. It is exhibited from upon any part of the ship, aloft as well as on deck, upon buildings on shore, and upon craft passing on the river, throwing the smallest objects out into a brightness clearer than the noonday, an effulgence which is startling by contrast with the surrounding darkness. Directed upon a ressel halfway across the Hadson River, the light bathes her in a luminous halo which enables the observer not only to see

A KISS IN THE DARK.-Horace Vernet. the distinguished French painter, happen-ed once to be travelling from Versailles to Paris in the same railway carriage with two English spinster ladies, very prudish and prim, and of a certain age. Vernet's appearance was striking, and the ladies. whisper, thinking apparently, that as they spoke in their own language, they were at

liberty to make what comments they pleas-The veteran painter was into ed. amused, but was too much a man of the world to manifest the slightest consciousness of what was going on. It was not long before the train had to pass through a tunnel. Vernet, seizing the opportunity, leaned forward, so as to be within hearing classes could only be reached through their of his neighbors, and applied a smacking feudal superiors. The lord of the village salute to the back of his hand. On emerging from the temporary obscurity, his face had assumed a mischievous expression. the mysterious kiss in the dark. Arriving contribution. The ciergy had also their special function assigned to them—the superintendance of the schools.

at the terminus, as all were alighting. Vernet offered his hand to help his fellow-travelers out of the carriage, and then, with a elers out of the carriage, and then, with a graceful bow, took leave of them, saying, as he retired, to their dismay, in perfectly correct English. "Adieu, ladies; I suppose I shall never have the satisfaction of knowing to which of you I am indebted for the unexpected but valued favor I received in

> CUTTING GLASS BY HOT AIR.-According to Les Mondes, the use of hot air or gas, for cutting glass, is a new and useful invention, already utilized by the Crystal Company of Balcaret. The hot gas issues from a pointed or flattened tabe, and is driven directly upon the object to be cut, which is placed in close proximity to the tabe, and made to revolve upon its axis.

The Moniteur.

We all are in the habit of seeing quotations from the Mossileer, the French Official Or-gan, but lew will be acquainted with the facts concerning it that they will discover in perusing this article from the Saturday Re-

A discussion has lately taken place in the French Chamber as to the character and posi-tion of the official journal, which threw much tion of the official journal, which threw much light on the history and conduct of the Mondeur, and shows how important a part it plays in the machinery of the French government. The term during which the subsidy is granted to the Moniteur is on the eve of expiring, and it was necessary to take a vote for the renewal of the grant. This offered an opportunity of freely criticining the mode in which the official journal is worked. But all speakers of whatever party agreed that it was necessary that there should be an official organ. That there must be some means by which the government lets the nation cial organ. That there must be some means by which the government lets the nation know authoritatively what are its views, and what it lutends doing, was taken for granted. Something of the sort exists in almost every country; and even in England, where the House of Commons affords so natural a mode of effecting this object, the system of using a particular paper to let it be known what the government proposes, and what it wishes to have believed as to its conduct, cannot be said to have died out. Mr. Disraell had hardly got into office as Prime Minister when he began writing letters to the Times. In France where the government does everything began writing letters to the zones. In removement the government does everything and controls everything, it of course wants an organ far more than a government can want it in a free country; and the very corner stone of personal government may be said. want it in a free country; and the very corner stone of personal government may be said to be that the person shall not only act for the nation, but shall be able to communicate by some rapid, diffused, and intelligible method of information what it is that he is doing. But it is a great mistake to consider the Moniteur announces at last that those really are the views and intentions of the government; if they fall flat, excite opposition, the Moniteur poolpools them as ridiculous inventions. Either way, what it says turns out to be right, and it keeps up its well-deserved reputation.

THE RELATIVE POSITION OF THE SERRE.—We are foolish, and without excuse foolish, and impartial report of all that is said in the legislative body, and it furnishes France with a summmary of what is happening abroad and at home. Mr. Rouber stated that all this was done with the number care, and under the direct personal supervision of himself as Minister. To illustrate the pains he took, and the burden thus thrown on him, he said that he had felt obliged to spend some days in reading a work connected with the Franch keyolution before he could sanction its being noticed in the columns of the Moniteur. The history of France is thus made day by day, under the direction of the government for the time being, and this is one of the most carious and fruitful sources of government for the time being, and this is one of the most carious and fruitful sources of government for invention, but for sweet ordering, armagement and decision. She sees the Minister. To illustrate the pains he took, and the burden this thrown on him, he said that he had felt obliged to spend some days in reading a work connected with the French hevolution before he could sanction its being noticed in the columns of the Moniteer. The history of France is thus made day by day, under the direction of the government for the time being, and this is one of the most carrious and fruitful sources of governmental power in France. For this history is, in the first place, the only history permitted, and, in the second place, it is very well done. No other paper is allowed to give any report of the debates varying from that of the Moniteer, or pointedly qualifying them, would immediately lay itself open to a prosecution for spreading laise news. The Moniteur is thus protected against historical competition, and it contains a treasury of materials of great value with which those who undertake to look into the story of the past in France cannot afford to dispense. The early numbers of the Moniteur published in the first years of Revolutionary France, have lately been republished, and contain a current bistory of those agitated times which thrings their character before us in a most striking and graphic manner. In this way the ately been republished, and contain a cur-cut listory of those agitated times which rings their character before us in a most triking and graphic manner. In this way the overnment not only supplies almost all the materials from which its actions hereafter will be judged, but, as it presents them in the shape that it considers best, it insensibly colours the thought, not only of those who read its current history day by day, but of those who in future ages will teach mer what to think of it.

ach men what to think of it.

teach men what to think of it.

One of the consequences of this manufacture of history by the Government is that French historians are naturally driven, in discussing or writing the history of their country, to brilliant theories and audacious statements. And this is a tendency which may be expected to increase. There are no materials from which criticism of the government history can deduce an independent account. All that the critics can do is to take the Moniteer and make a theory of what they find there, and manipulate the statements of the Moniteer to suit the theory, or else invent those facts which they guess a government with which they have no sort of connexion, and of the proceedings of which they have no sort of knowledge? The historian will discover nothing to their writings by which he can check what he thods in the Monteur. He will therefore speedily save himself the trouble of going to more than his one source of information. But it is not to be supposed that a brilliant Frenchman will degrade himself into a mere servile compiler from the Monitour. That would bring him no amusement or credit; and we may safely reckon that, in order to the himself tortion he will enter the Monitour.

speaks as from itself. It either communi-cates items of ordinary intelligence, or in-forms the public of the views and intentions of the government. With regard to ordina-ry intelligence, no one who had not studied the columns of the Moniteus very attentively could pretend to say whether there was any ground for asserting that facts are misrepre-sented in it, or that things which can be provground for asserting that facts are misrepresented in it, or that things which can be proved not to be true at all are said in it to have really occurred. But it is obvious to say one who will bestow a little attention on its contents, that the facts given by any well-conducted English paper are true. The Moniterr does not color history by misrepresentation or invention, but by suppression. It omits what it does not like. It wholly leaves out the facts that in any way teil against the government, or which the government does not wish should be known. Its current history is a history of that which the government wishes history should record; and when we consider what a very large portion of that which is called history has been composed on exactly the same principles, we must own that, if we once began to blame the Moniterr we should have to extend the blame very widely. Ecclesiastical histories, for example, are almost always constructed on the plan of leaving out what the writer thinks might be condusive to the interest of the cause he capouses. Nor is it going much too far to say that, as a rule, the Moniterr communicates the real views and intentions of the French government. But then its truthfulness is preserved untainted by a curious process. Semi-official Journals are kept going as supplementary to the Moniterr, and in these Journals, which do not commit it finally, the government airs its half-formed views and intentions. If they succeed in winning these journals, which do not commit it finally, the government airs its half-formed views and intentions. If they succeed in winning popular favor, the Moniteur announces at last that those really are the views and intentions of the government; if they fall flat, or excite opposition, the Moniteur prohipools them as ridiculous inventions. Either way, what it says turns out to be right, and it keeps up its well-deserved reputation.

This is the true nature of home—it is the place of peace; the shelter from all terror, doubt and division. It so far as it is not this it is not home; so far as the anxieties of the outer life penetrate into it, and the inconsistently-minded, unknown, unloved, or hostile society of the outer world is allowed by either husband or wife to cross the threshold, it ceases to be home; it is then only a part of that outer-world which you have roofed over and lighted fire in. But so har as it is a sacred place, a vestal temple, a temple of the earth watched over by house hold gods, before whose faces none may come of the earth watened over by honse hold gods, before whose faces none may come but those whom they can receive and love— so far as it is this, and roof and fire are types only of a nobler shade and light—shade as of the rock in a weary land, and light as of the

the rock in a weary land, and light as of the Pharos in the stormy sea; so far it vindicates the name and fulfills the praise of home.

And wherever a true wife comes, this home is always around her. The stars only may be over her head; the glowworm in the nightcold grass may be the only fire at her foot; but home is yet wherever she is; and for a noble woman it stretches far around her better than celled with cedar, or painted with vermillion, sheading its quiet light far, for those who else were homeless.

This, then, we believe to be—will you not admit it to be?—the woman's true place and power. But do you not see that, to fulfill

but with the passionate gentleness of an infi-nitely variable, because infinitely applicable, modesty of service—the true changefulness of

more than his one source of information. But it is not to be supposed that a brilliant Frenchman will degrade himself into a mere service compiler from the Moniteur. That would bring him no amusement or credit; and we may safety reckon that, in order to do himself justice, he will spin a theory. He will have some startling view about Louis Napoleon which he will offer to his wondering countrymen; and if the contents of the Moniteur. The present Emperor may, therefore, have the satisfaction of thinking that there is every loope that the school of history will be perpetuated in France which teaches its disciples to call a person like Julius Casar a Messiah. Perhaps, however, it is even more winds to be satisfaction of the work of the state of the state of the state of the state of the work tents of the Monitary the Monitary the properties and the worse for the Monitary the properties of the school of bislery will be prepared the person the bislery will be prepared to the school of the school of bislery will be prepared to the school of Mandian the school of the school of Mandian theory should be written, it man also be read, and the Monitary therefore simulated by the school of the school of Mandian theory a literary department in which reviews, stories and criticisms, ally equal in ability to those offered by other journals, are turned to the school of the school of the Chamber. The speakers who objected to the proposed subsidy said it was necessary to keep up a government organ of news, but that it could not possibly be necessary to keep up a government organ of news, but that it could not possibly be necessary to keep up a government organ of news, but that it could not possibly be necessary to the prepared of the school o

THE GUSHING GIRL.-In a late number of an exchange, we find the following amusing and well-written article, which we consider worthy of being reprinted:

If to other women a new buby is a well-apring of incoherent pleasure, to the guahing girl it is a perfect fountain of idiotic delight, plunging her into an absolute epilepsy of ad-miration until she fairly feams at the mouth with delirious culogistic nonsense. In much the same spirit she makes it a point to fall head over cars in love with the fat and rather head over cars in love with the fit and rather uninteresting tenor, and raves wildly shout the handsome but not embarrassingly intellectual tragedian, and has photographs of him in all his principal characters; does her thinking, or whatever nevertions process she substitutes for thinking, in the most exaggerated superialives. She is frank to a fault, and within an hour after lutroduction, will have gushed forth to you the entire story of her woes and disappointments, her yearnings and applrations. She is a weak, clinging flower, she tells you, torn and will have gushed forth to you the entire story of her woes and disappointments, her yearnings and aspirations. She is a weak, clinging flower, she tells you, torn and erushed by cruel biasts, and she comes to you for comfort and protection, which, if she is pretty, as she not unfrequently is, you are not loth to give her. If she sings, it is always some plaintive little ballad of despair and death in a minor key, like "Fair, fair, with golden hair, under the willow she's sleeping," and she plays occasionally with much feeling and freedom an etheralized and very much mixed-up version of the Dead March in Saul. But she greatly prefers the harp to the plano, because it is so much more romantic, and so much more patronized by the poets, and because, as she sits by it, with back flung curis and upturned brow, she has the opportunity of comparing herself to St. Cecilia, or to one of those very wingy musical scrapbs of religious art. Lovers, of course, she has in plenty, because every one who takes her fancy—and every man does who is at all dark, and has any pretension to be considered a good-looking person—is briskly elevated in her fervid imagination from a desirable and possible to an actual adore. Whether he cares for or person—is briskly elevated in her fervid imagination from a desimble and possible to an actual adorer. Whether he cares for, or even knows her, is a matter of the purest indifference; all the same, he serves her purpose of setting the frame whereon she shall shape her fantastical ideals. When the actual lover does come, and the edge is a little worn off the noveity, he finds her not very different from other girls in a similar predicament, and she is amazed to find the all-important question settled in the most common-place way imaginable, without a single vow or any allusion to two hearts, etc., or two souls, etc., without so much as suggestmon-place way imaginable, without a single vow or any allusion to two bearts, etc., or two scals, etc., without so much as suggesting a single appropriate quotation. From this amazement she never fairly recovers; and from the day of her marriage, or, at least, from the end of her honeymoon, her gushing days may be considered fairly over, or, at any rate, the disease takes a different form. On her babes and her husband usually overflow the surplusage of her emotional utterances, and moonlight and weeping willows are held of very little account. That is, if her marriage be happy; if not, she commonly develops into that peculiar type of marital querulousness whose chief joy in life consists in limparting to the world what trials one's husband and children are, and what a meek and uncomplaining martyr one is, altogether. The gushing girl who doesn't marry is the amiable old maid whom everybody knows, with spit-carls and the sacred memory of a lost love. She reads poetry still, but quotes it less; lakes great interest in the amatory entanglements of her younger friends, and is, generally, just as jolly and charming an old maid as one could wish to have. Take her all in all, from first to last, the gushing girl is by no means the worst of girls, and her ill-balanced unitusiasm is certainly preferable to that well-bred indifference which can find time in the midst of a proj osal to estimate the amount of a lover's probable income. proposal to estimate the amount of a lover's probable income.

SCIENTIFIC BALLOON EXCURSIONS. - The SCIENTIFIC BALLOON EXCURSIONS.—The Academy of Sciences has received a paper from M. G. Tissander, on two aerial ascents, one starting from Calais on the 16th of August, and the other from Paris on the 18th of September last. During the former, the author of the paper had ascertained the motion of two horizontal and contiguous strata of air in contrary directions; the apper one, measuring about 1,000 metres in thickness, drove the balloon in a north-cast direction, while the lower one, at an attitude of from 400 to 500 metres, impelled it towards the south-west. Moreover, at a great attitude while the lower one, at an allitude of from 400 to 500 metres, impelled it towards the south-west. Moreover, at a great allitude above the sea, the thermometer never fell lower than 14 degrees Centigrade. On his second voyage, M. Tissander went in company with M. Wilfred de Fouveille, a distinguished physicist, well known to the scientific world as well as to our readers. They started at 12:15 r. M., in the Neptune beliloo, from the garden of the Conservatione des Arts et Metiers, under the galdance of M. J. Daruof. The barometer, during the four hours the excursion lasted, ranged between 560 and 570 millimetres; the Centigrade thermometer, between 11 and 21 degrees, the sudden changes of temperature being frequent, and in one case amounting to 9 degrees in 19 minutes. Supersaturated solutions of sulphate of soda crystalized at altitudes of 1,000 metres, 2,000 and 2,700 metres. The anemometer worked but little, and at short intervals. Under the pressure of 685 mm, the number of revolutions per minute was 627, the calculated velocity being 1.37 metres per second. For the first time, the sphygmograph (Dr. Marey's), was used in a balloon, to measure the strokes of the human pulse. This was done upon M. de Fonyielie, at altitudes of 1,200 and 2,400 metres, and then after the descent. The balloon was constantly immersed in the clonals; the motion of its shadow on the earth, compared with the readings of the mariner's compass, was sufficient to defermine the the motion of its shadow on the earth, compared with the readings of the mariner's compass, was sufficient to determine the angle of the aeronaut's route. They propose a new idea, that of deducing the aititude of the balloon from its shadow; knowing the diameter of the former, the apparent one of the latter may be observed through a retleulated telescope provided with a graduated circle; a plumb-line would show the vertical, and thus give the length of the line drawn from the centre of the shadow to that of the balloon, and the angle of the vertical, which elements would be sufficient to solve a right-angled tri-angle.—Galignani.

Animal. Vaccination in Brilgium.—This kind of vaccination, known as the Neapoliton, and introduced into France by M. Lanoix, has just received the sanction of the Belgian Government. By a royal decree, an annimal vaccine establishment is to be founded, the appointed director being L. Warlomot, who cordially took up the method after M. Lanoix's labors at Paris. In this capital minual vaccination found some opponents, and has not made such rapid progress as was at first anticipated, in spite of the very efficient support of Dr. Depaul, the head of the Vaccination Office of the Academy of Medicine of Paris. The matter hinges, says the Lancet, upon two questions: Is animal raccination as effectual as the same operation performed with lymph canveyed from one ANIMAL VACCINATION IN BELGIUM .- This cination as effectual as the same operation performed with lymph conveyed from one human being to another? Is it true or is it not true, that syphilis may be inoculated with the lymph used in the last-mentioned manner? Independently of any other consideration, it would be a great boon, especially in ease of an epidemic of small-pox, to have an abundance of healthy lymph ready at hand. Nay, in localities where numerous revaccinations were required, heiters might be largely inoculated, and an aniimited supply of lymph be at the command of professional men. Nor is it necessary, where animal vaccination is practiced, to give up other modes of vaccination; the population is large enough to support both methods. The question rests mainly with the medical advisers of the Privy Council.

The entrance to New York harbor, by way of Sandy Hook, it is asserted, is slowly filling with sand. For the last 130 years the depth of water over Sandy Hook has been decreasing at the rate of eight inches every ten years. In a short time it is feared that the port of New York will be closed to vessels of the largest class. Attention has therefore, been directed to the removal of the rocks in the East river, but as Congress has merely voted appropriations for enreys of the localities and nothing for clearing out the channel, private individuals have taken the matter under consideration. At a recent meeting of persons interested in the commerce of New York, General John Newton, United States Engineer, reported that the removal of the obstructions at Hell Gate was entirely feasible, and estimated the cost at \$4,000,000.

The Liston Journal contains a decree a mating the Countess de Montijo, moth the Empress of the French, Lady of Portuguese Order of Isabella.

-After marrying a couple, a Louisville ergyman exclaimed. "Forgive them Lord, tey know not what they do!"

LEGAL NOTICES.

Notice to Landholders on Kauai

THE UNDERSIGNED, by the authority vested in him as Commissioner of Boundaries for the Fourth Judicial Circuit, according to the Law approved June 12nd, 1888, hereby gives notice to all persons who have had their grants allowed them and no settlement of boundaries made, to send in their petitions for the adjustment of the boundaries of said lands, at my office at Wahiawa.

Commissioner of Boundaries.

Commissioner of Boundarie Wahiawa, Kauai, Jan. 19, 1869.—1-31

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of Jas. E. Chap-LL PERSONS HAVING ANY CLAIMS A Li. PERSONS HAVING ANY Undamed against the deceased, are hereby requested to furnish the particulars of the same to the undersigned, or to J. Muntgomery, his Attorney, and all persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment thereof to the same parties.

W. L. GREEN.

Sale Kreguitor.

Honolulu, Jonuary 13, 1859.-52-31

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

William M. Wilber, vs. Phoebe T. Wilber. WHEREAS, the Complainant in W the above entitled cause has filed a pe-tition unto the Hon James W. Auslin, Justice of the Supreme Court, praying for a deeree of divorce from his wife, the defendant aforeyaid, on the ground of wilful desertion without cause, of the said defendant, for three successive years. Now this is to notify the said Pheebe T. Wilber to appear before the Hon. James W. Austin at his chambers in the Court House, Honolulu, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of JANUARY, 1869, at 10 o'clock, A, M., at which time will be heard the petition aforesaid.

WM. HUMPHREYS.

Deputy Clerk Supreme Court, Honolulu, Sept. 9, 1868.—35-4m

Supreme Court --- In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Mary Goldst (formerly Mary Miller) of Henolulu, late

Proper Application having bee made to the Honorable Elisha H. Alle Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by Jam Goldstone, the Administrator upon this Hetal Goldstone, the Administrator upon this Estate, for an examination of his accounts and discharge from responsibility as Administrator, and for a decree of Court awarding the Real Estate to himself, in default of other heirs appearing to claim any part. And the Court having ordered that due public notice of this application be made in the Hawattas Gazzarra, but the ware of air months, therefore he it. for the space of six months, therefore he it known to all parties concerned, such as credi-tors and next of kin, that this matter, with all tors and next of kin, that this matter, with his objections thereto, will be heard by the said Chief Justice at his Chumbers in the Court House, Honoinin, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M. 38-5m L. McCULLY, Clerk,

Licences Expiring in Jan'y, 1869.

RETAIL—Honelulu, J Davis and Co, 4th, Wallace and Kidder, 11th, Ahnek, 14th, Nungesser and Andre, 14th, T C Heuck, 16th, Dowsett and Co, 16th, A Doiron, 15th, Lewers and Dickson, 8th, T Hughes, 16th. Waikane, Koolp, Ah Wai, 28th. Mant, Kahului, E C Hobron, 11th, Kanpo, Kaiwines and Co, 16th. Waikapa, Kamakele, and Co, 16th. Harail, Makanala, Ano, 27th, Hilo, T Senerger, 7th Makapala, Apo, 27th, Hilo, T Spencer, 7th, Watchimu, N George, Haumanna, Abana and Apo, 14th. Kamal, Koloa, Alai, 26th. WHOLESALE—Honalulu, H McIntyre 1st.

WHOLESALE—Honolulu, H McIntyre 1st,
A J Cartwright, 1st.
AWA—Honolulu, W Somner 1st, E H Boyd
1st, Ewa, W Somner 1st, E H Boyd 1st, Koshaupoko, Konoman, 1st. Kanai, D Koha, 1st,
Maui, Wailuku, Akana Liilii, 1st, Makawao,
G E Miner, 1st, Lahaima, G R Kaawai, 1st, J
Sumoer, 1st,
VICTUALLING—Ronolulu, D Robinson,
Sch. Ah Lin, 14th, Chung Ho, 2sth.

Sth, Ah Lin, 14th, Chung Ho, 28th. BUTCHER-Henolnin, Keanu, 1st. SHIPPING-Henolnin, G Williams, 1st. PLANTATION-Mani, Hans, A Unns 1st,

PLANTATION— Main, Hand,
Makawao, M Gower, 2d,
AUCTION—Kausi, Marshall, 25th,
HORSE—Honolulu, Kalama, 25th, No 66,
BOAT—Hawaii, Hilo, Kapai, 30th, Kelii-

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Signed on behalf of the College,

ed on behalf of the Colk DR. PHIL. THEOBALD WERNER, Director of the Polytechnic Bureau. DR. HESSE, First Assulant

INDICESTION I

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